## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE FAMILY HEMALD, on Westnesday, at four cents per control of \$2 per animal. or \$2 per demons LUNTARY CORRESPONDANCE, containing important solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be My void for. 22 Our Foundan Correspondents are CHLARLY REQUESTED TO SKAL ALL LETTERS AND PACE news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally rand for. Fr. Our Forman Conrespondents are liberally rand for. Fr. Our Forman Conversed and Particularly Required to Skal all Letters and Packages says us. No. NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no return rejected communications. ADVENTENNENT To resease the company day; advertisements inserted in the Werkely Herald, Family Herald, and in the California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with nonliness, cheapness and degrates.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -Colleen Bawn-How to WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 344 Broadway.-Bulle's LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY, -RINALDO RINALS BOWERT THEATRE, BOWSTY .- STICKNEY'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,—Com NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTANUS, WEALE, &c. at all hours,— SADAK AND KALANADE, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 65

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. - Songs CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 885 Broadway.—Songs DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—O'FL INNIUAN AT THE FAIR, GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -- Songs, Ballers, Partonines, &c. -- KOMERT MACALER CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. PARISTAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway .- BURLESQUE

## New York, Monday, March 10, 186%. THE SITUATION.

We have to record to-day a slight reverse, combined with a reactionary success of the Union Navy, at Newport's News, on the James river. The reverse recounts the destruction of two of our old wooden sailing frigates by the rebel naval monster, the Merrimac, and two iron-clad rebel gunboats. The success includes the subsequent defeat of the whole rebel force, and the disabling of the Merrimac by our new Ericsson battery iron-clad gunboat, the Monitor. The facts, as officially reported are these. The Merrimac, which is said to be commanded by Captain Buchanan late of the Washington Navy Yard, came out of Norfolk on Saturday morning, and together with the rebel iron clad gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown, steamed down towards Newport's News, where the frigates Cumberland and Congress were lying. Bignals were at once displayed for assistance from the steamers Minnesots. Roanoke and St. Lawrence. The frigates being sailing vessels were completely at the mercy of the monster Merrimac and her attendant iron mailed gunboats. The Merrimao made an attack on the Cumberwith her iron prow, and fairly her open; then drawing off she gave her a broadside and dashed into her again. The Cumberland immediately went down under this terrific shock, and it is said that about a hundred of her crew of five hundred were lost. The Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown then engaged the Congress with a heavy fire, our batteries from Newport's News playing briskly on the rebel boats meanwhile, and the enemy returning with shell. The Congress, though she fought gal lantly, had to succumb to the superior force of the enemy, and surrendered. Her officers were taken prisoners, the crew were allowed to escape in boats, and the frigate was then burned by the enemy. The steamer going up to assist the frigates, although they opened a severe fire on the enemy, unfortunately were unable to approach near enough to disable them. The Minnesota also went aground. Darkness coming on the progress of the fight could not well be observed.

The following morning, however, changed the features of the conflict, for the Ericsson battery gunboat Monitor, which left New York on Thursday, arrived at Fortress Monroe at ten o'clock Sa turday night, and at daylight yesterday morning she went gallantly into action with the whole three rebel steamers, having herself only two heavy guns. The fight continued for five hours. Part of the time the Monitor and Merrimac were actually touching each other, that is to say, from eight o'clock in the morning until noon, when the Merri mac drew off and was towed towards Norfolk in a sinking condition. The little Monitor is said to be uninjured and ready to repel another attack at any moment. She went to Fortress Monroe merely on an experimental trip and it would appear that the experiment proved quite successful.

The telegraph line from Fortress Monroe was completed yesterday just in time to enable the intelligence to reach Washington, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, who had gone down to examine the little gunboat Monitor, availed himself of the opportunity to telegraph the glorious feat of the new gunbeat, which he was fortunate enough to witness. General Wool also sent a despatch to General McClellan, detailing the affair. We publish both despatches to-day.

It is to be presumed that the War Department will at once avail itself of the means now at its disposal to reinforce our naval squadron at Fortress Monroe. The steamers San Jacinto and Da cotah are now lying at Boston, ready for sea. The frigate Sabine, it is said, will leave this port to-day. and the steam gunboat Oneida sailed yesterday for the South, and will probably receive despatch in time to run into Fortress Monroe.

We give an excellent map in another page of the vicinity of this remarkable naval engagement. As a set-off to the loss of our ships off New port's News, we have intelligence of the clearing out of the troublesome rebel batteries at Aquia Creek by our troops yesterday, and the destruction of the notorious rebel steamer Page, which ha been running about Occoquan and Quantico crocks so long, and, so often succeeded in es"

saping the fire of our battering. Our gunboats

opened fire yesterday afternoon on the battery and Cockpit Point, and after a cannonade of an hour and a half our troops landed, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Point. The rebels set fire to their tents and all other property which they could not remove, and also burned the steamer

It is evident that the rebels are withdrawing from their former lines on the Lower Potomac, and concentrating their strength at some other point. General Hooker reported to headquarters yesterday that all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines, opposite Budd's Ferry, are abandoned entirely and the guns spiked. He has taken possession of some of them, and they prove to be very valuable pieces of ordnance. The evacuation of these batteries opens the Potomac, and the blockade, such as it was, is virtually abandoned. We give to-day a map of the vicinity of Cockpit Point.

The evacuation of Leesburg by the rebels, and

its occupation by Colonel Geary, on Saturday, is

officially confirmed. A large amount of property

fell into our hands. The rebels fell back, as we

stated yesterday, towards Middleburg, but it is not

ter. We give to-day a sketch of Colonel Geary's

eventful life and a description of the town of Lees-

burg. Up to last night all was quiet on the fron-

tiers of the Upper Potomac lines. Scouting parties

sent out in the direction of Winchester yesterday,

failed to meet with any resistance, except from a

small cavalry picket; but on Friday a brisk skir-

mish took place between a company of our cavalry

and a part of Colonel Ashby's rebel cavalry, be-

tween Bunker Hill and Winchester, in which six

rebels were killed. It was thought at Charlestown

that the force at Winchester was greatly reduced.

Yesterday morning the pickets of Colonel Hamil-

ton, near Smith's Mills, were attacked by rebel

scouts, and one of the Twenty-seventh Indiana re-

giment was killed. The Third Wisconsin regiment

pursued them, and was not heard from at latest

WISCRIJANEOUS NEWS.

The Tennessee Legislature is having a hard time

at Memphis. Another meeting was held on the

27th ultimo, when each house resolved itself into

a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of

counting noses, and the following was the re-

The terms of the following named members of

The Memphis Avalanche says that General Sam

Houston, of Texas, is not dead. A Galveston pa-

per contains a letter from him, dated January 27.

It appears that there are some shoddy shoe con-

tractors among the hordes of patriotic citizens

who have taken upon themselves the task of

keeping our soldiers comfortable. General Hal-

leck writes to the Quartermaster General at Wash

ington that the shoes issued to the troops wear out

four days. He says a change must be effected

if the government hopes to keep the army of the

The Hon. Benjamin F. Rexford, appointed in

November last as commissioner on the part of the

United States to adjudicate the claims of citizens

under this government against the government of

Costa Rica, accompanied by his son, arrived at the

Astor House in this city on Saturday last, and will

leave for Washington this afternoon. The com-

missioner on the part of Costa Rica is Senor

Molina, Minister, residing near the seat of the

United States government. The claims have their origin in the recent disputes between the States

of New Granada and Costa Rica, and out of which

grew the seizure of a large amount of property

belonging to American merchants, and adequate in

worth to justify the institution of the commission

which Judge Rexford represents on the part of the

federal government. Judge Rexford is a native of

Chenango county, in this State, and a graduate of

Union College, in the class of 1830. He

is a lawyer by profession, and occupies an honored position at the bar of this State, being

chiefly and most favorably known at the West.

The commission will commence its sittings in the

city of Washington, for the reception and filing of

claims, on the 13th instant, and will adjourn in the

course of ten days or two weeks following for a

period of three months. During the adjournment

the claimsfiled will be sent to Costa Rica for final

examination, immediately subsequent to which

Senor Molina, commissioner on the part of the

Costa Rican government, will receive instructions

touching the determination of his government in

regard to their ultimate disposition. At this junc-

ture an umpire will be appointed and the claims

General McClellan has ordered the following

For a General Commander-in-Chief, sixty men

ariff of exchange of prisoners of war:-

Sub-Lieutenant or Ensign, three men.

Non-commissioned officers, two men.

Captain Wm. D. Porter, commander of the Mis-

issippi gunboat Essex, is fast recovering from the

injuries he sustained at the attack on Fort Henry. His vessel is on the stocks at St. Louis, and will

In the face of General Halleck's order, that no

listinction must be made between friend and foe

among the sick and wounded soldiers, a lot of se-

cesh women in St. Louis had the presumption to

demand that they should have the privilege of con-

tributing articles exclusively for the rebels in the

hospitals. The Sanitary Commission informed

hem that donations were used indiscriminately for

The State of Arkansas has spent two millions five

hundred thousand dollars to serve the rebellion.

This is nearly eight dollars a head for every free

All the newspaper editors in Nashville seceded

and followed the rebel army to Memphis, except

those of the Banner, which continues its publica-

The Canada papers have worked themselve,

into another big fright over a report that our

government is building at Ogdensburg, in this

State, and at other points on the St. Lawrence

river, twelve or fourteen gunboats for lake ser-

The Toronto (Canada) Leader (secession) says

but "the Herquies of the War Poperiment he

Lieutenant General, forty men.

Brigadier General, twenty men

Lieutenant Colonel, ten men.

Major General, thirty men.

Colonel, fifteen men.

Major, eight men.

Captain, six men.

Lieutenant, four mer

Privates, man for man.

soon be again in fighting trim.

all the inmates who needed them.

person in the State.

will be definitely settled.

West together.

the United States Senate will expire with the pro-

Senate.......10

sent Congress, on the 4th of March next:-

sent Congress, on the 4th of March ne James Dixon (rep.), Connecticut. Mitton S. Latham (opp.), California, James A. Bayard (opp.), Delaware. Joseph A. Wright (opp.), Indiana. Lott M. Morrill (rep.), Maine. Charles Sumner (rep.), Massachusetts, Anthony Konnedy (opp.), Maryland. Zach. Chandler (rep.), Michigan. Henry M. Rice (opp.), Minceota. Preston King (rep.), New York. John R. Thomson (opp.), New Jorsey. David Wilmot (rep.), Pennsylvania. James F. Simmons (rep.), Rhode Island. Andrew Johnson (opp.), Vermont. Waitman T. Wiley (opp.), Virginia. James R. Doolittle (rep.), Wisconsin.

certain that they have not gone as far as Winches-

abandoned her at sea on the 4th inst., in latitude 40. longitude 70. The following were the quotations of currency

out of it." It recommends the papers to revolt.

A man named Horsely, from Summer county,

Tenn., one of the wounded rebel prisoners at St

Four hundred and ninety-one of the rebel pri-

oners at Alton, Ill., have taken the oath of alle

The Brit sh steamship Plantagenet, Captain

Beard, which arrived yesterday, reports having

met the schooner Idiasa, from Philadelphia for

Halifax, 300 miles from New York, with masts out

and signals of distress flying. She was laden with flour, but no one on board. The Plantagenet towed

her forty miles, when the hawser broke, and she

was obliged to leave her in consequence of the

roughness of the sea. A despatch from Boston,

dated the 8th, gives the safe arrival there of the

Idiasa's crew in the gunboat Dacotah. They

Louis, is sixty-three years old.

giance and been released.

in Richmond at last advices:-

The cotton market was again excited and active Saturday. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of 27 1/c. a 28c. for middling uplands. The Liverpool Brokers' Circular of the 21st of February gives the stock of American cotton in that market at 177,996 stock of India was 245,330, against 117,810 last year. The total stock of all kinds was 479,250 bales, against 791,240 at the same period last year. There was none reported at sea from America, against 387,000 last year, and 178 bales India, against 150,000 bales last year. The average weight of American bales is about 450 lbs., and those of India about 300 lbs. Flour was heavy, with a moderate demand, while prices, though easier for some grades were without quotable change for most descriptions The chief demand was from the home trade. When dull and sales were quite limited, while prices were irre gular. Corn was lower, while Western mixed closed a 59c. a 61 %c., in store and delivered. Pork was heavy and rather lower, with sales of new mess at \$14 a \$14 12% and new prime at \$10 62% a \$10 75. Sugars were steady with sales of about 700 hhds. Cuba at full prices. Coffee was quiet and sales limited. Freights were steady and rates unchanged, while engagements were moderate

The Exciting News from Fortress Mon roe-Operations of the Union Iron-Clad

The news we receive from Fortress Monroe in of an exciting character. It gives us the parti culars of the coming out of Norfolk of the iron clad rebel steamer Merrimac, and the descent of the James river of the rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, also iron-clad, and their attack on our vessels at Newport's News, sinking the Cumberland and burning the Congress, two sailing frigates of the navy. The attack on these vessels led to a spirited naval engagement, in which these three iron-clad vessels on the part of the rebels, and the Minnesota, Roanoke, St. Lawrence, Mystic, Congress and Cumberland took part on our side, aided by such artillery as the troops at Newport's News could bring to bear.

This is briefly the first day's news. But it appears that the rebels were not permitted fully to complete their designs; for, fortunate ly, the new iron-clad gunboat Monitor sometimes called the Ericsson Battery, soon after arrived there, when she was attacked by the three rebel steamers, and, after a gallant and brilliant engagement of five hours' duration succeeded in beating off the three and sending the Merrimac back to Norfolk in a sinking con-

These two engagements clearly show that sufficient heed was not given to our admonition concerning the intended mission of the Merrimac as soon as she was prepared, and of the visit of the Jamestown and Yorktown to Newport's News for the very purpose attempted on Friday. So far back as the 3d of October last we stated that information had been received from Norfolk that it was the intention of the rebels to do this very thing, and we forewarned the government, so that our forces at Hampton Roads and Newport's News should always be strong enough to guard against any surprise.

But the great success of the Ericsson Battery proves that we now have the means of preventing any more operations such as this news describes on the part of the rebels and their gunboats in that vicinity. It also shows the great value of this class of vessels and their superiority over the old wooden war ships, both steam and sailing. Our iron-clad vessels have been tested at Forts Henry and Donelson, and now in a most decisive manner at Newport's News-the last case being the only one in which iron vessels were opposed to iron vessels. That the Monitor was superior to the combined three of the rebel ships was plainly shown in the combat, and Captain Ericsson will feel justly proud of the great success of his noble vessel.

Now that we have these two actions before us, it is to be hoped that the Naval Committee of the Senate will at once reconsider their action in regard to the appropriation of fifteen millions of dollars for additional iron gunboats for our navy. Their value is so strikingly manifest at this time that there should be no delay in adding as many more of them as possible to the naval arm of our service. The money should therefore be appropriated at once, and the vessels begun with all speed.

Meanwhile let the Navy Department make the most vigorous efforts to repair this disaster, and be prepared for any further emergency.

OUR NEW CORPS D'ARMEE.-It will be seen that General McClellan has divided the Grand Army of the Potomac into five corps d'armee, and has placed at the head of each an officer of known firmness, courage and ability, in the persons of Generals Heintzelman, Banks, McDowell, Sum. ner and Keyes. This measure will insure still greater efficiency in the army, and will enable the Commanding General to operate with his whole immense force with greater facility, But, while there are only five corps d'armee in the army of Virginia, there are in fact four more under the direction of the Commander-in-Chiefnamely, the armies of Generals Halleck, Buell-Pope and Curtis, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; and very effective corps d'armee they are, as their late brilliant successes prove.

Our Late Brilliant Victories and Their handouffed the American press and plucked the life

The occupation of Leesburg, on the Upper Potomac, by a detachment from the column of General Banks, under the command of the intrepid Colonel Geary, gives us the practical advantages of a great victory. Leesburg was the object of that lamentable blunder of Ball's Bluff the disasters of which in a military view. are now atoned for in the stampede of the rebels from the town and its defensive works, without even the show of resistance.

It is manifest, we think, from their hasty evacuation of Leesburg, that their late instructive defeats and retreats in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas have convinced the rebels in Virginia that their situation is exceedingly desperate, and that there is no such thing as Southern invincibility against superior military combinations, appliances, facilities and forces, by land and sea. But, without assuming to anticipate the brilliant impending justification of General McClellan's "masterly inactivity," we may find in the present confusion and demoralization of the rebellion in every quarter abundant evidences that the final issue is completely within

Jeff. Davis and his Confederate rulers were not deceived by their ephemeral and delusive victory of Manassas; they were content to hold their ground on the defensive through the summer and autumn, in expectation that "King Cotton" would in the winter bring England to their rescue. The settlement of the Trent affair dispelled that illusion, and the despondency and imbecility of the rebel government from that day are as remarkable as its previous confidence and energetic action. In January, away down in the wilds of Southern Kentucky. the important and decisive little Union victory near Somerset came off. It created a sensation of alarm throughout the South compared with which our splendid naval successes at Cape Hatteras and Port Royal produced only ripple upon the surface of the water. The reason was, that, while Cape Hatteras and Port Royal touched no vital point, our Somerset victory made a serious breach through the inland

defensive line of the rebellion. This reverse suggested the immediate neces sity of strengthening the works and reinforcing the rebel army at Bowling Green, while our menacing gunboat preparations at Cairo and St. Louis resulted in a rebel encampment and fortifications at Columbus of the grandest proportions to resist our passage down the channel of the Mississippi. But, while the rebels were thus expending their strength upon these widely separated camps of Bowling Green and Columbus, their two intermediate defensive positions at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, were comparatively neglected. Thus the loss of Fort Henry reduced them to the alternative of abandoning Bowling Green to save Fort Donelson and the navigable water line to Nashville; and in losing Fort Donelson they lost Nashville, and Columbus ceased to be useful or tenable; whence its hasty evacuation In all these movements the splendid cam-

paigning and fighting qualities of our troops were amply proved; but the capture of two such strongly defended places as Bowling Green and Columbus, without the necessity of firing a shot, is due to the superior military combinations of our commanding generals. A month ago, against the defensive works on the bluffs of Columbus, with their two hundred pieces of heavy artillery and their exterior lines of rifle pits, with the river in front and a protecting swamp in the rear, an army of a hundred thousand men, and all our Mississippi gunboats, and a bloody siege, would have been required to take the place. A few days ago a connoitering gunboat found it evacuated, and thus all the vast labors and expenditures of the rebels to make this place the Sebastopol of the Mississippi were thrown away. Columbus was their main reliance for the defence of New Orleans; and, havto make a final stand on the line of the Mississippi this side the Gulf of Mexico?

The expulsion of Price from Missouri, and his disastrous flight, with Ben McCulloch, over the Boston Mountains of Arkansas, vindicate as forcibly as our glorious campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee the wisdom of ample preparations and skilful arrangements before pouncing upon the enemy. And so with the Burnside expedition in North Carolina. The very presence of its overwhelming power reduced the rebels on Roanoke Island to a surrender, before their men slain outright amounted to a dozen in number, defended, as they were, by their elaborate earthworks. Is it any wonder that the dispiriting effect of these defeats and disastrous retreats has resulted in the occupation of the valley of the Shenandoah and of Leesburg by our troops without opposition? And who does not now comprehend the fact that in its effects the most disastrous battle to the South of all the battles of this rebellion, ten times multiplied. was the battle of Bull run? It has cost the South many thousands of men, and hundreds of millions of dollars, which otherwise would have seen saved.

Fort Sumter and Bull run, however, still continue among our outstanding accounts against this rebellion; nor will it be long, we predict, hefore these balances are satisfactorily settled. We await with cheerfulness and absolute confidence the final development of General Mc-Clellan's magnificent combinations.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO .- An effort is being made by the rebel leaders and politicians to induce the people to burn all their cotton and tobacco whenever there is a chance of its falling into the hands of the Unior army. The rebel Congress had a motion before it to indemnify the owners of these staples for the quantity destroyed, and it was reported that the measure had passed; but such is not the fact. Congress did not adopt the resolution to pay for the merchandise so patriotically destroyed: nor do we see that it makes a particle of differ ence to the unfortunate owners whether they did or not, as they would only be paid in Confederate bonds, redeemable when the Confederate States are free and independent; and they might as well throw the worthless shinplasters into the fire with the cotton and tobacco, and make the conflagration bigger.

THE REBEL ARMY IN A BAD WAY .- The Southern leaders, commanding generals, Governors of States and rebel newspapers, are making desperate appeals to the people to enlist in the service of Jeff. Davis, and to give up everything in the shape of a weapon which they may possess to the government. The people are warned that if they do not peremptorily obey this call an indiscriminate system of drafting

soldiers-a forced conscription, in fact-will be resorted to in every town, village and ward, and the male population, without regard to age or any rule of exemption from military duty, will be compelled to turn into the ranks and serve as soldiers. This is a desperate strait to which the poor Southerners are reduced. It is unnecessary to say that the morale of an army so raised will be exceedingly fine, and that they will fight very cheerfully for their task-

FRAUDS OF ARMY CONTRACTORS-A REMON-STRANCE FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST .- In another column will be found an interesting correspondence between General Halleck and Quartermaster General Meigs, in which the former remonstrates in energetic terms against the quality of the shoes and clothing furnished to the Army of the West. He states that the shoes issued to the troops on the march wear out in four days, the space between the inner and outer soles being filled in with pieces of old plate iron, which cut the stitches. The cloth sent to the army for making clothing is also of such inferior quality as to be nearly worthless for service. The General very justly says that it is an outrage on the troops to issue such shoes and clothing at all, and a still greater one that they should be charged at full price. He tells the government in plain terms that the fault lies in the appointment of incompetent and dishonest agents in the Quartermaster General's Department, and demands that the workshops in St. Louis shall be reopened for the supply of proper shoes and clothing to the army. We hope Mr. Stanton will reform all this.

There is much to be said in favor of this recom mendation. Under the system by which the large stock of worthless clothing on hand was furnished to the government, there is no possibility of tracing out the contractors. This will always be the case so long as the Quartermaster General, whose honesty and efficiency no one ventures to impeach, cannot have more power in the appointment of his agents. Where possible. it would be desirable for the commandants of all the great military departments to be able to control the quality of the clothing furnished to their troops. This could be done by giving out contracts in all the great cities which are fixed upon as the centres of such departments. Should the government inspectors prove unfaithful to their trusts, the commanding generals would be able at once to lay hands on the delinquent contractors, and deal with them as Wellington used to deal with the same class of scoundrels during the Peninsular war-hang them up to the nearest tree. The red tapeism of which General Halleck complains, and which exposes the troops under his command to unnecessary hardships and sufferings, should be instantly put an end to, and some plan adopted by which the commanders of departments shall not be compelled to endure in silence rascalities so injurious to the morale of the troops. It would be better for the government to at once make the pecuniary sacrifice which General Halleck recommends rather than to continue a state of things which will interfere seriously with the progress of our arms.

THE WAY FORT DONELSON WAS SURRENDERED. In his official report of the fall of Fort Donelson, General Pillow gives a curious account of the manner in which the surrender was agreed to and accomplished by the conclave of rebel generals, within the walls of the fort. It appears that when affairs became desperate s council of war was held by the three generals, Pillow, Floyd and Buckner-General Floyd then holding the supreme command. Pillow says that he himself was averse to surrender, and would never consent to it—that Fleya declared positively that he would not allow himself to be aken prisoner, because he would certainly be hanged if the Union army caught him. Buckner, on the contrary, was in favor of a surrender. being convinced that the troops could not hold out against an attack of half an hour's duration But Buckner was not in command of the fort, and hence he could not adopt the plan h cated. What was to be done in this dilemma? The ingenuity and peculiar morality of General Floyd came to the rescue. He proposed to turn over the command to Pillow, and Pillow to turn it over again to Buckner, thus enabling the latter to surrender the place, provided that he and Pillow were allowed time to cut and run,

with their commands, out of danger. This plan, General Pillow says, was agreed to. The transfer of the supreme command was made, in this hocus pocus fashion, in double quick time, and sauve qui peut was the word with the heroic Floyd and the gallant Pillow. We know the rest. Buckner, with all his men, fell into our bands, and Floyd and Pillow saved their skins for the present.

This is about the nicest specimen of military morality we have seen. And vet General Pil low, we are assured, is regarded in the South as a second Washington. When he resigned his position, some time ago, in dudgeon about some fancied slight, the rebel soldiers made a great deal of fuss about him, and he magnanimously withdrew his resignation. His own story of the way Fort Donelson was surrendered settles him.

NEW REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE YANKER CHARACren.-The good conduct and moderation displayed by the federal troops at Nashville and the other points of Southern territory which have fallen into our hands are evidently producing a great effect among the population of those places. After the lies so industriously propagated by their politicians and journalists about Yankee savagery, they are astonished to find friends and protectors instead of enemies in our troops. Even the Southern newspapers, which did so much to provoke the rebellion have no cause to complain of harsh treatment on our part. In Nashville the property of their owners has been respected, and if they are disposed to return to their allegiance they will no doubt be allowed to resume business operations again. Unicle Sam has no vindictiveness to gratify. Southerners as well as Northerners are with the exception of the leaders, who are repentant for their errors he will again extend the hand of affection and protection.

PELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE .- The first annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College will take place at Irving Hall this evening at half-past

## Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL.—Steamer Canada at Boston—Mr. McKay, wife, bild and nurse; Hon Mrs. Melville and servant, Mrs. Oldountain and servant, Mrs. Pinchon, Mr and Mrs. Caldwell, bree children and servant; Haron J. W. de J. Jarisburg. Capt. Boston, Wife, two children and servant, Messrs David Lewis, S. Pachester, J. U. Looyada, Morrison, John Gordon, John Wormald, H. M. Sterre, Pairchia, Daniel B. M. Sterre, Pairchia, Daniel B. M. Sterre, Pairchia, Daniel B. M. Sterre, Pairchia, Coolinge, Heart Burmer, Lowis Herson, H. A. Hoskins, Coolinge, Heart Burmer, Robert Donaid, J. H. Dunham, Francia Lawris, Robert Thornson, D. E. Melran, James Brennerman, C. L. Talboy, A. Arrished, Thomas Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balking, Seeable, Thomas Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balking, Seeable, C. Monne Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balkingu, Seeable, C. Monne Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balkingu, Seeable, C. Monne Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balkingu, Seeable, C. Monne Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balkingu, Seeable, C. Monne Pries, George Walson, W. B. Balkingu, Seeable, M. Sterre, M. S. Ste

## THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL

The past week has been, musically and dram tful one. The departure of Gottschalk and the opera people for the provinces deprived us of our great seen little or no variation in the bills.

At Wallack's "The Belle's Stratagem," which has roved so attractive, will be repeated this evening To-morrow will be given "The Wonder;" on Wednesda "The School for Scandal;" on Thursday, "A Bold Stro for a Husband," on Friday, "The Heneymoon," and on Saturday "London Assurance." As soon as the of these pieces is exhausted Mr. Wallack will replace them by other standard comedies, which have not been

produced here for several years.
"The Macarthy" is drawing fine houses to Laure Keene's. The piece possesses a dramatic interest which, notwithstanding certain defects of construction, eachain

the audience from the commencement to the close.

At Niblo's "The Colleen Bawn" is floating on the full tide of success. The piece is so beautifully mounted and is diversified by such agreeable musical features that it will bear more than one visit. There is now played, is addition to it, Tyrone Power's amusing farce of Pay the Rent," in which Mr. John Collins gives his inimitable version of the part of Morgan Rattler. On Wednes day next Mrs. John Wood takes her benefit. Her admirers-and they are legion-will muster strong on the

The Winter Garden will be closed this evening and tomorrow, to afford time for the preparation of the new piece, "The Bolls of the Season," which is to be pre-duced on Wednesday. Miss Matilda Heron plays the principal character, and will be supported by Mrs. Gladstone, the handsomest actress on the American stage. This will be her first appearance before a New York at

The New York Athenseum (Wallacks' old theatre) has not realized the expectations with which it com season under its new management. It was abruptly closed on Friday last, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on the revival of been founded, having proved a dead failure. The fact is a healthy one, politically considered, and its significance is confirmed by the refusal of the directors of the Brooklyn Academy to allow the piece to be represented on the pay, the lessess of the Athenseum have now to east abo for some other class of performances. In the meantim the theatre will be entirely cleaned and renovated-s process which it sadly wanted. It will be reopened on

Mr. Grau commences his next season of opera, at the New York Academy, on Wednesday week (March 19), when "Masaniello" will be produced on a grand scale. Senorita Cubas and a corps de ballet having been engaged to give it completeness. During the week several re-hearsals will take place of the "Favorita," and on the 21st or 24th Madame de Lussan will make her debut Madame Berchard will not be able to make her appear ance for some time yet, having been unforte lamed by an accident

Mr. Gottschalk gave concerts in Washington on Thurs day, Friday and Saturday. They were brilliantly at tended, and the pecuniary results were most satisfactory. To-night he performs in Philadelphia; to-morrow, Wed. nesday and Thursday, in Batimore, and on Saturday ning a grand gala performance will be given at the Phila-delphia Academy. The period of Mr. Gottachaik's return to New York is uncertain. When he comes back it is not improbable that he will give several matiness at which he will be the sole performer.

The Davenport and Wheatley combination arrived here

yesterday from New Haven, where they played on Saturday night. They will give no performances for the pre-sont at Niblo's, the success of "The Colleon Bawa" at that establishment being such as to render it unadvisable to disturb the existing arrangements. It is their inten-tion, we believe, to leave for Baltimore either to-day or to morrow, with the view of giving a short series of per formances there. M. Paul Juignet gives the next of his Soirces Franco

on Tuesday, the 18th. He has hired Niblo's charmin concert room for this and the remaining performances the series. The habitues of these entertainments will be gratified at the change. The subscription opened for continuation of the Brooklyn series is daily receiving

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway arrived in town from Eng.

land by the last steamer. They have had considerable success in London, and have been most favorably spokes

Uliman is on his way to Berlin to meet Madame R and to make final arrangements for her appearance here in October next. Niblo's has been secured for the performances of the great tragedienne. She will be accom-

with hor.

The juvenile planist, Master Willie Barnesmore Pape, has just returned from Hayana, where he has given sovethod and the precision and brilliancy of his execution. Several concerts have been given in New York during the week. Those of Miss Brainerd and Mrs. Maggie

Haight were particularly well attended. Mr. George Crozier gives a grand farewell concert at Dodworth's Hall on Tuesday next. He will be assisted by B. Mills, the planist, and S. W. Morgan and J. B. Whea-ton, conductors. Mr. Crozier is about to leave for Europe,

ton, conductors. Mr. Crosses is about to leave for Europe.
The fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic took
place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music.
Bethoven's "Pastorale" symphony was admirably executed, the four movements being rendered in a manner to perfectly express the ideas of the composer. The cavatina from "Linda" was sung by Miss Carlotta Patti with all the originality and grace of execution that distinguish that excellent artist. The "Nocturno" by Mr. Schmitz on the French horn, was well performed, the ocho effects being most skilfully managed. Mendelssohn's overture, "Athalia," was played upon'this occasion for the first time. It is a very basutiful composition, and was done full justice to by the erchestra. Signor Mancusi's romanza from the "Ballo in Maschera" was sung with greater care than he usually exhibits in his solo would be much more popular with our audiences. The piece that pieced most in the vocal portion of the pregramme was the comic duet from "L'Elistr d'Amore,"
between Miss Carlotta Patti and Mancusi. Miss Patts
sang her score with all the vivacity and playfulness that belong to this coquettish composition, and was very well supported by Mancusi. The audience rewarded their up with the "Carnival Romain," by Berlioz, a lively and bustling composition, in which all the resources of the orchestra are brought into full play. Altogether the con cert was one of the best at which we have assisted this season, both as regards the selection of the pieces and the manner in which they were executed.

Miss Nina Foster will give matinee readings at Dod worth's Hall on Saturday, March 15, and Saturday, March

20. She also offers an evening entertainment of a similar character on Monday, March 24.

Mr. Nathan Nesbit lectures this evening at Dodworth's Hall on "The Past, Present and Future of America." At the New Bowery the business has been excellen during the week. To-night will be given the popular drama of "Rinaldo Rinaldino," to be followed by the "Pleasant Neighbor" and the "Pirates of Savannah."

The new Eastern spectacular drama "Sadak and Kalasrade," recently produced at Barnum's, is well worth seeing by those who are fond of this class of pe formance. It is very skilfully put together and is gorgeously mounted. Commodore Nuts still continues the cynosure of the Museum visitors. He is really a very lively and entertaining little fellow. ively and entertaining little fellow.

At the Old\* Bowery Mr. Stickney will, in addition to a

most attractive programme, repeat his great six horse act, "The Courier of St. Petersburg," this evening.

At Hooley's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given to

night in genuine nigger style, and without any of the Bostonian adaptations or vampings. At Bryant's "The Old Folk's Concert" still continues the chief feature in

GERMAN THRATEICALS.—One of Charlotte Birchpfeiffer pieces, ontitled "Engliender in Paris" (Englishmen in Paris), was successfully produced at the Stadt theatre on Saturday last. Several other important novelties are in preparation at this establishment,

The distinguished actress, Mrs. Bradshaw (Marie Tree), sister of Mrs. Charles Kean, is dead.

A new and original drama, in five acts, called "The Life of an Actress," written by Mr. Dion Bourcicault, and in which the author and his accomplished wife appear, was to be produced at the Adelphi on the 1st of this

month.

Mr. Benedict's new opera, "The Lily of Killarney,"
has been drawing crowded houses at Drury Lane. It
seems to have completely hit the tasks of the English
public.